Bleeding Control OBJECTIVES

- -Discuss need for aggressive bleeding management
 - -Discuss and Demonstrate Methods
- -Discuss use of the Chitosan Dressing in CLS bag
 - -Discuss wh -Demonstra



Tourniquet tourniquet

- The leading cause of Death on the battlefield is uncontrolled extremity bleeding.
- In most situations a pressure dressing is adequate to control bleeding—but in "care under fire" you don't have the luxury of time.
- In combat, under fire, a Tourniquet can be applied quickly, and once you have time to properly evaluate the wound, a pressure dressing may replace the tourniquet.

- Our body organs need oxygen. Blood carries oxygen from our lungs to these organs. Major blood loss results in these organs not getting enough oxygen.
- The clotting factors we need are also found in blood. Major blood loss results in longer time for the body to, if even able, begin to clot from a bleed.

The Point is to jump on blood loss quickly and aggressively! Especially under fire.

2500 soldiers died in Vietnam alone from blood loss secondary to a wound suffered.

- Expose the wound (Exception CBRNE)
- Don't clean it
- Don't poke it or probe it (to remove an object embedded in it).
- Don't remove any impaled object in a wound site (Exception: In the cheek or impeding the airway)

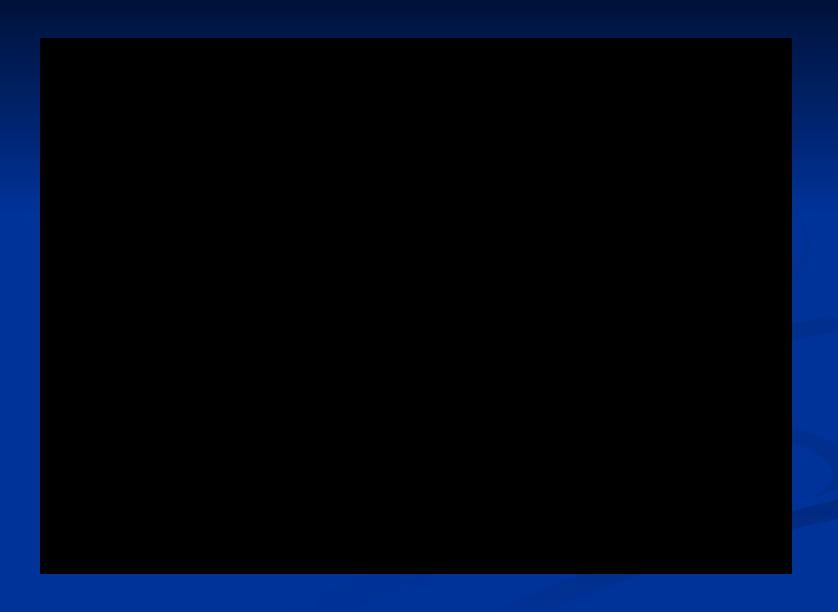
- Types of Dressings
- Emergency trauma bandage (also known as the Israeli Pressure Dressing)
- CLS have 2 in their CLS bags
- Every soldier has one in their IFAK kits
- It applies continuous pressure to the wound.
- The Field First Aid dressing is still in the system as well.

Demonstration of the Israeli Pressure dressing

 Demonstration of the Field First Aid Dressing

 Demonstration of pressure dressing placed over Field First Aid Dressing

ISRAELI PRESSURE DRESSING



Chitosan® Dressing

The Chitosan® dressing is used for Serious Arterial bleeding.

DO NOT USE IT ON MINIMAL TO MODERATE BLEEDING!

It releases Chemicals that "plug" the tears in blood vessels

- Demonstration of the Chitosan® Dressing.
 - Key points:
- Only touch the green backing
- Don't let moisture come into contact with chemicals
- Apply light colored portion over wound and push it in- Apply DIGITAL PRESSURE for 4 Minutes
- Digital Pressure on Pressure points, and elevation are other tools to use.
- Re-evaluate (If dressing has adhered, apply a new one over it. If it has not adhered, remove and replace.).



Chitosan HCD
Porcine Abdominal
Aorta Punch

- WARNING!
- Due to cost and availability, the CLS is advised not to allow other soldiers to 'play' or experiment with this dressing while in the field, or to even use it for a training aid.
- You may be the person who needs it out there- so safeguard this item, and protect the package's integrity.

You are going to be familiarized next with the QuikClot ® Hemostatic dry powder. While the official Hemostatic dressing is the HemCon®, You will see both types in Theater. Avoid skin, mucosal (eyes, mouth) contact with this material as it causes burning (You are advised to use goggles if able to)

Bleeding Control

- Cont'd)
 Tourniquet Myths:
- If I put on a Tourniquet, everything from that point downward is lost
 - Only a Doc can remove it
 - All Tourniquets are created equal
 - Loosen every 15 minutes
 - Tourniquets vs. 'constricting bands'

- Indications for use of a tourniquet
- Under fire when there isn't time to control bleeding, and when your weapon could be used to help suppress the enemy
- When other methods of bleeding control have failed
- When there is an amputation of the arm, forearm, thigh, or lower leg.

Every Soldier in Theater has an IFAK® pack which has a C-A-T Tourniquet inside. If you are the CLS- Use theirs! Next we will watch two videos demonstrating both One Handed and Two Handed application of this device.

C-A-Tourniquet
Arm Application

Bleeding Control

(Comt'd)

C.A. Tournique!

Demonstration of the application of the CAT Tourniquet

Demonstration of other improvised tourniquets.

QUESTIONS?